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February 1969

Expulsions of Communist Officials in 1968

A total of 30 Communist officials were expelled in 1968, 15 from Free World countries and 15 from other Communist countries.

COUNTRY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Country from which expelled</u>	<u>Month When Expelled</u>
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ALBANIA: 6 (none in 1967; none in 1966)

a. Delo BALILI	Ambassador	Bulgaria	July
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Balili was one of 6 Albanians PNG'd by the Bulgarians for maintaining conspiratorial ties with Bulgarian citizens, inspiring them to perform anti-State activity against the security of Bulgaria, spreading propaganda literature against the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government and against other socialist countries, gathering military and economic information, and conducting hostile activity against other socialist countries from Bulgaria. Balili had been warned earlier to cease his activities. Source: Bulgarian Press Association (BTA), 23 July 1968.

b. Bedri MINGA	Embassy employee	Bulgaria	July
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Minga and the four below-named Albanians were expelled along with Balili; see above.

c. Ndrechi RIZA	Second Secretary	Bulgaria	July
d. Lukan TASE	Embassy employee	Bulgaria	July
e. Malo TSENKA	Embassy employee	Bulgaria	July
f. Foto YONI	Embassy employee	Bulgaria	July

BULGARIA: 8 (none in 1967; 2 in 1966)

a. Boris ANDREYV	Embassy official	Albania	July
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Andreyv and the 7 other below-listed officials of the Bulgarian embassy in Tirana were expelled by the Albanian government in immediate retaliation against the expulsion by the Bulgarians of the entire embassy staff of 6 Albanian officials from Sofia (see above). The Albanian Government charged that the Bulgarian Embassy continually carried out open hostile activity against the Albanian Government and against the friendship between the two peoples; the Bulgarians, the charge continues, tried to propagate the revisionist line of their leadership in Albania. Source: ATA, official Albanian Press Agency.

b.	Aleksander ANGELOV	Embassy official	Albania	July
c.	Nikola KACANOV	First Secretary	Albania	July
d.	Dimov KARADIMOV	Charge d'Affaires	Albania	July
e.	Filip KLIAROV	Embassy official	Albania	July
f.	Manol KUSHEV	Commercial Counsellor	Albania	July
g.	Marian SANKOV	Embassy official	Albania	July
h.	Mikhail TRIKONOV	Press Correspondent	Albania	July

COMMUNIST CHINA: 2 (9 in 1967; 7 in 1966)

a.	LI Cheng-i	Press Representative	Burma	January
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Li and TENG Wen-Chi (see below), both staff members of the Rangoon branch of the NCNA (New China News Agency) were expelled by the Burmese Government, an official of which declared that if they did not depart they would be arrested and tried.

b.	TENG Wen-chi	Press Representative	Burma	January
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(See LI Cheng-i, above)

CUBA: 1 (none in 1967; 4 in 1966)

a.	Jose GONZALEZ Marrero	Member of official delegation	Panama	February
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Gonzalez was asked to leave an international conference because he was conducting intelligence activities in Panama.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 2 (6 in 1967; 5 in 1966)

a.	Jiri FOREJT	Journalist	Kenya	April
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The Kenyan Government gave no reason for ordering Forejt to leave the country.

b.	Miroslav STROUHAL	Journalist	Communist China	January
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The Chinese Foreign Ministry's Press Department gave no reason for ordering Strouhal to leave the country.

EAST GERMANY: none (none in 1967; 3 in 1966)

HUNGARY: none (1 in 1967; 2 in 1966)

NORTH KOREA: none (none in 1967; 7 in 1966)

POLAND: none (1 in 1967; 3 in 1966)

RUMANIA: none (2 in 1967; none in 1966)

USSR: 11 (10 in 1967; 38 in 1966)

a. Eduard b. AGADZHANOV Representative of So- Kenya February
viet film export concern

Agadzhanov had been in Kenya since December 1965. He and Zakharov, another Soviet representative were declared PNG for espionage activities. The Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Moi, related the activities of Agadzhanov and Zakharov to the illegal activities of Yuri N. Loginov who was arrested in South Africa in September 1967. Loginov had been issued a false passport in Nairobi and had visited Kenya several times when he was in touch with Soviet diplomat BEKHTEREV, Kenya in December 1967. Sources: East African Standard, Nairobi, 15 February 1968; London Times, London, 15 February 1968.

b. Yuri A. DUSHKIN Soviet Trade Mission Great Britain June
employee

News of Dushkin's being declared PNG was first published in Izvestiya, the Soviet Government newspaper, on 20 June. Subsequently British newspapers revealed that Dushkin (and his fellow-delegate V.A. Loginov) had been secretly expelled but, following Izvestiya's disclosure, it was revealed that the Soviets had engaged in activities "totally inconsistent" with their status as trade delegates. According to the London Times of 20 June, they were caught red-handed spying on a large installation of the Ministry of Defense. Had Izvestiya not attacked the British Government for its actions, the British Government would probably not have made the matter public. Dushkin had been in Great Britain for 3½ years.

c. Viktor N. GLOTOV Counsellor/Political Uruguay September
Officer

Glotov had been in Uruguay for more than two years when he, along with Ladygin and Matukhin of the Soviet Embassy staff, was PNG'd for interference in internal affairs, specifically for inciting strikes and student-worker violence. Sources: New York Times, 25 September 1968; Washington Post, 25 September 1968.

d. Anatoli I. LADYGIN Attache/Press Uruguay September
Information Officer

Ladygin is one of three members of the Soviet Embassy staff PNG'd for interference in internal affairs. (See note on Glotov, above.) He had been in Uruguay for a little over two years.

e. Igor P. LAVRUSHKO Technical expert India November

Lavrushko had been in India for more than two years as an expert attached to the UN's Oil and Natural Gas Commission. He and two other Soviets on the Commission were accused of stealing a classified map of Assam, and India investigations established that they were a security risk to India. Early in 1967 the Indian Association of Petroleum Scientists and Technicians had questioned the competence of the Soviets and had asserted that the Soviets had been sent to India to get trained rather than to offer expertise. Source: Hindustan Times, New Delhi, 19 November 1968.

f. Vladimir A. LOGINOV Engineer on Trade Great Britain June
Mission

Loginov had been in Great Britain for 3½ years when he was declared PNG along with two other Soviets. (See note on Dushkin, above.)

g. Georgi G. MATUKHIN Commercial Officer, Uruguay September
Soviet Trade Mission

Matukhin had been in Uruguay for one year when he was PNG'ed along with two other Soviets for interference in Uruguay's internal affairs. (See above note on Glotov.)

h. Vladimir P. NOMOKONOV Technical expert India November

Nomokonov had been in India for more than three years when he, along with two other Soviet experts attached to the UN's Oil and Natural Gas Commission, were declared a security risk to India for stealing a classified map. (See above note on Lavrushko.)

i. Y.V. PASHKOV Technical expert India November

Pashkov had been in India for almost two years when he was PNG'ed. (See above notes on Lavrushko and Nomokonov.)

j. Gennadi A. ROZHKO Trade Mission represen- Italy October
tative

Rozhko was ordered to leave Italy after it was discovered that he had been operating a spy ring inside the Italian Foreign Ministry. According to the newspaper Il Messagero, documents containing secret information on NATO and Italy's atomic capabilities were among the documents stolen. Rozhko had been in Italy for more than three years when he was declared PNG. Source: Washington Post, 7 October 1968.

k. Venyamin D. ZAKHAROV Novosti (Soviet News Service) representative Kenya February

Zakharov had been in Kenya since December 1966 when he was PNG'ed for espionage activities. (See above note on Agadzhanov.)

YUGOSLAVIA: none (none in 1967; 1 in 1966)

Expulsions of Communist Officials
from Free World Countries in 1967

<u>Country</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Country from</u> <u>which Expelled</u>	<u>Month When</u> <u>Expelled</u>
ALBANIA: none (none in 1966)			
BULGARIA: none (2 in 1966)			
COMMUNIST CHINA: 9 (7 in 1966)			

a. CHEN Lu-chih First Secretary India June

The Indian Government labelled Chen a spy and ordered him out of the country. Unofficially, the real reason is regarded to be retaliation for the severe beating of India diplomats in Peking.

b. HSIEH Ch'eng-hao Third Secretary India June

The Indian Government labelled Hsieh a spy and ordered him out of the country. See above note on Chen for the unofficial reason for Hsieh's ouster.

c. HSU Jen Consul General Indonesia April

HSU was expelled as a result of a series of rude exchanges between Chinese Communist diplomats and Indonesian officials.

d. LI Chien Third Secretary Kenya July

LI was expelled for interference in Kenya's internal political affairs, specifically as a direct result of the Chinese Communist Embassy's letter to a Nairobi newspaper attacking Kenya's Minister of Economic Planning and Development.

e. LU Tzu-po First Secretary Indonesia September

LU was declared PNG by the Indonesian Republican Government because he and another official were held responsible for shooting at Indonesian youths who were holding a demonstration at the Chinese People's Republic Embassy compound in Djakarta on 5 August 1967.

f. SHIH Hsin-jen Assistant Naval Attaché Indonesia January

Shih was told in a diplomatic note to leave Indonesia by 28 January at the latest. He was accused of demonstrating an unfriendly attitude toward the Indonesian Government and people.

g. SU Sheng Consul Indonesia September

Su was declared PNG by the Indonesian Republican Government because he and another official were held responsible for shooting at Indonesian youths who were holding a demonstration at the Chinese People's Republic Embassy compound in Djakarta on 5 August 1967.

h. YAO Teng-shan Counsellor Indonesia April

Yao was Chargeé d'Affaires at the time she was expelled as a result of a series of rude exchanges between Chinese Communist diplomats and Indonesian officials.

i. YU Min-sheng Journalist Burma July

Yu, a NCNA correspondent in Rangoon, was ordered on 14 July 1967 to leave the Union of Burma by air before noon on 17 July 1967.

CUBA: none (4 in 1966)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 6 (5 in 1966)

a. Vaclav BUBENICEK Press Attaché Brazil March

Bubenicek was alleged to have written derogatory material about Brazil for Czech newspapers.

b. Oldrich HLAVICKA Assistant Commerical Attaché Ghana June

Hlavicka was expelled by an official Ghanaian Government decision, evidently to curtail Czech influence in Ghana.

c. Karel PATEK Representative of firms Turkey April
MOTOKOV and METALIMEX

Patek was accused of collecting secret documents and information about Turkish NATO ties and defense plans.

d. Jiri PRAVDA Representative of Czech news agency Ghana June

Pravda was expelled by an official Ghanaian Government decision, evidently to curtail Czech influence in Ghana.

e. Jiri SMIDT Press and Cultural Attaché Greece September

Smidt was arrested during a meeting with an espionage agent.

f. Jaroslav SVOBODA Chauffeur France September

Svoboda was sentenced to 10 years in prison in Paris for espionage. He was released in exchange for a French prisoner imprisoned in Czechoslovakia.

EAST GERMANY: none (3 in 1966)

HUNGARY: 1 (2 in 1966)

a. Istvan LASZLO Third Secretary Switzerland April

Laszlo was charged with repeated attempts to gather information on the Union of Hungarian Emigrés in Switzerland and on that basis ordered on

POLAND: 1 (3 in 1966)

a. Leszek BEKSINSKI Representative of Polish Belgium December
travel agency

Beksinski was expelled for conducting "improper activities," he had been implicated in the Staszczak case. Staszczak was arrested by Luxembourg's counter-espionage service for espionage and deported to the Netherlands, where he was assigned to the Commercial Section of the Polish Embassy. Staszczak left the Netherlands in haste, presumably to avoid being declared PNG.

RUMANIA: 2 (none in 1966)

a. Vasile ILIE Second Secretary Greece September

Ilie was caught in a meeting with an espionage agent whom he had recruited in Greece, and to whom he had given intelligence requirements at previous meetings.

b. Florea STOIANA First Secretary Brazil August

Stoiana was expelled for involvement in intelligence activities.

USSR: 10 (38 in 1966)

a. Vladimir A. GLUKHOV Representative of Netherlands January
Aeroflot

Glukhov was arrested and subsequently expelled for an abortive attempt to obtain Dutch state secrets; he had been interested in air defense systems and aircraft construction techniques.

b. Aleksey N. KAZANTSEV Novosti representative Ghana June

Kazantsev was declared persona non grata for "committing slanderous propaganda activity against the Government and people of Ghana and for engaging in wanton acts of espionage in an attempt to bring the outlawed CCP and its notorious ex-leader and criminal Kwame Nkrumah back into power."

c. Valentin I. KOROVIKOV Pravda correspondent Ghana June

Korovikov was expelled for the same reasons as Kazantsev. (See above.)

d. Anatoli T. OGORODNIKOV TASS correspondent Belgium April

Ogorodnikov was accused of endangering state security. He was reported in the press as having been involved in directing and paying a "Madame X" to gain employment in SHAPE, and to photograph secret documents there.

e. Ignor Pavlovich OSHURKOV Commercial repre- Greece March
sentative

Oshurkov was linked to the famous Rinaldi case in Italy, and expelled for that reason.

f. Yuri Kuzmich PAVLENKO Attaché Italy March

Pavlenko was reportedly an Embassy contact man for Giorgio Rinaldi, the nominal head of a spy ring which operated against NATO installations in several Mediterranean countries.

g. Boris M. PETRIN Attaché Cyprus March

Petrin was expelled for the same reason as Oshurkov. (See above.)

h. Ivan Yaklovlevich PETROV Official of international organization Switzerland February

Petrov was expelled for asking a senior Swiss civil servant to spy for the USSR. Petrov had been a high-ranking member of the UN-associated International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Geneva, a post to which he had been elected by all member nations of the ITU.

i. Nikolay I. Ranov Aeroflot Representative Cyprus March

Ranov was expelled for the same reason as Shurkov. (See above.)

j. Albert M. ZAKHAROV Second Secretary Greece March

Zakharov was expelled for the same reason as Oshurkov. (See above.)

YUGOSLAVIA: none (1 in 1966)

January 1967

Expulsions - 1966CountryNamePositionExpelled fromALBANIA

None

BULGARIA

1. KRISTANKOV, Zahari Military Attaché Greece

Bulgarian Military Attache Zahari KRISTANKOV was arrested by Greek security officials on 3 November 1966 while he was holding a clandestine meeting with a Greek non-commissioned Army officer whom the Greek authorities had been surveilling for more than a month. Perceiving the approach of the security officials, KRISTANKOV attempted to flee in his automobile and was only stopped by police officers firing at the rear tires, thus immobilizing the automobile. He was released when he disclosed his identity and claimed diplomatic immunity, but was declared PNG by the Greek government that same day.

2. POPOV, Stefan Commercial Representative Colombia

It was announced in the Bogota press in October 1966 that Stefan POPOV, commercial representative in the Bulgarian trade mission in Colombia had been declared persona non grata and given four days to leave the country. He was accused of intervening in the internal affairs of Colombia and of giving unspecified aid to the subversive elements in that country. However POPOV appealed the order and was still in Colombia at year's end.

COMMUNIST CHINA

1. CHANG Chung-hsu, Embassy employee Kenya
(also spelled CHANG Tsung-hsu)

In March 1966, ten diplomats, correspondents, and commercial representatives from Communist nations were expelled by Kenya for attempting to subvert the government of that country. They included persons from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Communist China. While specific charges were not levied against individuals, the Minister of Home Affairs, Daniederap Moi stated that more than £400,000 had been used by "certain individuals" to subvert the government. CHANG Chung-hsu was declared PNG on 9 March and his colleague, YAO Ch'un, Third Secretary of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, was PNG'd on 16 March.

2. CHU Kuei-yu

Second Secretary

Ghana

After the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah (24 February 1966) the National Liberation Council discovered massive evidence of subversive activities by Communist nations that had been carried on under the former dictator. These discoveries resulted in the departure from Ghana of nearly 1000 Soviets and about 250 Chinese. Of these, only 20 Soviets and 3 Chinese were officially declared PNG. The Chinese were CHU Kuei-yu, HU Ting-i, and TIEN Chang-sung, who were served with PNG notices on 14 March 1966 and given 48 hours to leave Ghana because they were "intelligence officers engaged in espionage."

3. HU Ting-i

First Secretary

Ghana

HU Ting-i, First Secretary of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Accra, Ghana, was declared PNG on 14 March 1966 and given 48 hours to leave the country. (See CHU Kuei-yu above for further details.)

4. LI En-chiu

Chargé d'Affaires

Netherlands

LI En-chiu, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Communist Embassy at The Hague, Netherlands, was PNG'd on 19 July 1966 for implication in the abduction of the Chinese welding expert HSU Tzu-tsai from a hospital in The Hague. HSU Tzu-tsai had injured himself in attempting to defect and had been taken to a hospital for treatment, whence he was abducted by members of the Chinese Communist Embassy. He subsequently died.

5. TIEN Chang-sung

Attaché

Ghana

TIEN Chang-sung, attache of the Communist Chinese Embassy in Accra, Ghana, was declared PNG on 14 March 1966 and given 48 hours to leave the country. (See CHU Kuei-yu, above, for further details.)

6. YAO Ch'un

Third Secretary

Kenya

YAO Ch'un was PNG'd from Nairobi, Kenya on 16 March 1966. His wife, WANG Ming-o, an English interpreter, was expelled with him. (See CHANG Chung-hsu, above, for further details.)

7. WANG Erh-k'ang

Second Secretary

Switzerland

WANG Erh-k'ang was declared PNG by the Swiss government on 24 March 1966 because of his contacts with JUO Yu-shou, Cultural Attaché of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Burssels, who was for years an agent of the Chinese Communists in Bern.

CUBA

1. MEWZA, Juan

Third Secretary

Ghana

On 24 September 1966 the four diplomatic officials of the Cuban Embassy in Accra, Ghana, were ordered to leave the country for interfering in the internal affairs of Ghana. They actually departed on

Attache

United States of America

Jiri OPATRYNY was declared PNG by the U.S. Government on 13 July 1966 for having attempted to bribe a Department of State employee to plant a secret wireless transmitting device in the office of the director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs of the State Department. It was revealed the following day that the State Department employee had, with the approval of the FBI, pretended to cooperate with the Czech Embassy for more than five years as a secret agent. OPATRYNY was given 3 days to leave the U.S.A. At the same time it was revealed that Zdenek PISK, the Czech diplomat who originally recruited the State Department employee, had left the U.S.A. in 1963 but had recently returned as First Secretary of the Czech United Nations Mission in New York City. When the U.S. Government informed the United Nations Secretariat of PISK's past espionage activities, he was returned to his homeland.

5. PISK, Zdenek First Secretary, Czech Mission to
United Nations

U.S.A.

On 13 July 1966 the Department of State revealed that the Czech embassy in Washington had attempted to subvert a Department employee. The employee had reported the attempted recruitment to his superiors and had thereafter, for more than five years, pretended to cooperate with the Czechs. In 1961 he was "recruited" by Zdenek PISK, then Second Secretary of the Czech embassy, who returned to his homeland in 1963, after handing over the agent to Jiri OPATRNY, Attaché of the Embassy. In 1966 PISK returned to the United States with the Czech mission to the United Nations in New York. When the details of the attempted espionage case were made public in July 1966, the UN Secretariat was informed of PISK's role in the case and he was then returned to Czechoslovakia. (See also note on Jiri OPATRNY, above.)

EAST GERMANY

1. APPEL, Heiner ADN (East German News Service)
correspondent

Kenya

Heiner APPEL was declared PNG by the government of Kenya in February 1966 because of his "lavish entertainment" of Kenyan leftists with the ultimate aim of subverting the government.

2. GRAEFE, Karl-Heinz ADN (East German News Service)
correspondent

Ghana

Karl-Heinz GRAEFE, a staff member of the ADN, was expelled from Ghana in November 1966 for subversive and other activities incompatible with the status of a journalist. According to an official Ghanaian statement, GRAEFE had sent and received secret messages and a search of his residence revealed an article which contained "wholly untrue statements" about Ghana, its aim being to "damage Ghana's reputation." The East German Trade Mission was also ordered closed at this time.

30 September, at which time the Cuban Embassy was closed. Although it was not officially stated in the formal accusation against them, information leaked out that they had been involved in, among other things, conspiring to return Kwame Nkrumah to power in Ghana. The other persons involved were: Georgina PEREZ Puig, Gaspar VARONA Hanlen, and Antonio Lino VARONA Salgado.

2. PEREZ Puig, Georgina *Chargé d'Affaires* Ghana

Georgina PEREZ Puig was ordered to leave Ghana on 24 September 1966, and actually left on 30 September. (See Juan MEWZA, above, for further details.)

3. VARONA Hanlen, Gaspar Third Secretary Ghana

Gaspar VARONA Hanlen was PNG'd on 24 September 1966 from Accra, Ghana, and left on 30 September. (See Juan MEWZA, above, for further details.)

4. VARONA Salgado, Antonio Lino Third Secretary Ghana

Antonio Lino VARONA Salgado was expelled from Accra, Ghana, on 24 September 1966 and departed on 30 September. (See Juan MEWZA, above, for further details.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. CARDA, Jan Third Secretary Kenya

On 15 March 1966 Jan CARDA was given 24 hours to leave Kenya because he had engaged in espionage activities inimical to the government of that country. His expulsion had been preceded, on 10 March, by that of Zdenek KUBES of the Czechoslovak news agency, CETEKA, and Stanislas KOZUBIK, Second Secretary of the Czech Embassy.

2. KOZUBIK, Stanislas Second Secretary Kenya

Stanislas KOZUBIK, Second Secretary of the Czech Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, was expelled from that country on 10 March 1966. He was accused of having engaged in activities inimical to the host government. Also ousted on the same date was Zdenek KUBES of the Czech news agency CTK. On 15 March Jan CARDA, Third Secretary of the Czech Embassy was also expelled.

3. KUBES, Zdenek CETEKA (Czech news agency) correspondent Kenya

Zdenek KUBES was accused by Kenya of having engaged in activities inimical to that country, specifically of having planted in the local press an article unfriendly to the government of President Kenyatta. He was declared PNG on 10 March 1966. Also ousted on the same date was Stanislas KOZUBIK, Second Secretary of the Czech Embassy. On 15 March Jan CARDA, Third Secretary of the Czech Embassy was also expelled.

As a consequence three North Koreans left with their families on 11 February: CHU Chang-won, MUN Chong-sok, and YI Hyong-su. A fourth member of the trade mission stayed until his visa ran out and then left: CHU Chan-pyon.

3. KIM Kong Interpreter Ghana

In March 1966, in the wake of the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah, three members of the North Korean embassy in Accra, Ghana were given 30 days to leave the country by the National Liberation Council. They were NO Su-ok, Ambassador, SIN Sang-ku, Third Secretary, and KIM Kong, Interpreter.

4. MUN Chong-sok Trade Mission Uruguay

MUN Chong-sok was expelled from Uruguay in February 1966, when his entry visa expired and the Uruguyan Government refused to renew it. (See CHU Chang-won, above, for further details.)

5. NO Su-ok Ambassador Ghana

NO Su-ok was expelled, on 30 days notice, from Ghana. (See KIM Kong, above, for further details.)

6. SIN Snag-ku Third Secretary Ghana

SIN Sang-ku was expelled, on 30 days notice from Ghana. (See KIM Kong, above, for further details.)

7. YI Hyong-su Trade Mission Uruguay

YI Hyong-su was expelled from Uruguay in February 1966. (See CHU Chang-won, above, for further details.)

POLAND

1. DZIEDZIC, Ryszard (Major) Military Attaché U.S.A.

As a result of harrassment of two U.S. military attachés in Poland in April 1966, for which the Polish Government refused to make amends, Col. Stefan STAREWSKI, assistant air attaché of the Polish embassy in Washington, was expelled on 4 May 1966. In retaliation the Polish Government then expelled three U.S. military attachés from Warsaw. This in turn resulted in two other Poles, Lieut. Col. Tadeusz WISNIEWSKI and Major Ryszard DZIEDZIC, being declared PNG on 20 May 1966 by the United States.

2. STARZEWSKI, Stefan (Colonel) Assistant Air Attaché U.S.A.

STARZEWSKI was expelled from the U.S.A. in May 1966. (See DZIEDZIC, above, for further details).

3. KRUGER, Jurgen (Major) (alias) Ghana
ROGALLA, Jurgen (true) Representative of Ministry
for State Security

Major Jurgen KRUGER arrived in Ghana in November 1964. He established a secret training school for Ghanaian spies which was exposed upon the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in February 1966. KRUGER was arrested but not tried since the East German government held 350 Ghanaian students then studying in that country as hostages in order to arrange KRUGER's release. On 25 May 1966 the Ghana Government released KRUGER in exchange for the students. KRUGER had been formally charged with "illegal entry into Ghana, impersonating a diplomat and using his privileged position to conduct espionage against countries with which Ghana had friendly relations." Prior to his release KRUGER confessed to the charges against him and further admitted that his true name was Jurgen ROGALLA.

HUNGARY

1. BUDAI, Ferenc Second Secretary of trade mission Italy
in Milan

Ferenc BUDAI was arrested by Italian police in Milan, Italy, on 3 November 1966 while in the act of receiving secret information from an Italian citizen employed by the United States 40th Tactical Air Force in Italy. Since BUDAI did not have diplomatic status, he was not declared persona non grata, but is being held for trial.

2. NOVAK, Janos Third Secretary Kenya

Following the eclipse of the notoriously pro-Communist Oginga Odinga, who lost his influential post as Vice-President of the KANU Party, some 11 diplomats and journalists from Communist countries were expelled from Kenya. They included Soviets, Czechs, Chinese, an East German and the Hungarian, NOVAK. They were accused of maintaining contacts with certain leftist Kenyan politicians for the ultimate purpose of subverting the Kenyatta government.

NORTH KOREA

1. CHU Chan-pyon Trade Mission Uruguay

CHU Chan-pyon was expelled from Uruguay in the Spring of 1966 when his visa expired. (See CHU Chang-won, below, for further details.)

2. CHU Chang-won Trade Mission Uruguay

In February 1966 the Uruguayan Government announced that it would refuse to renew the visas of the North Korean Trade Mission members when they expired. The announced reason was that the North Koreans were attempting to act as diplomats rather than as trade representatives.

3. WISNIEWSKI, Tadeusz (Lt. Col.) Military Attache

U.S.A.

WISNIEWSKI was expelled from the U.S.A. in May 1966. (See DZIEDZIC, above, for further details.)

SOVIET UNION

1. ABRAMOV, Valdimir Mikhaylovich Trade Mission Ghana

In the wake of the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah (February 1966), a large number of Communist officials was expelled from Ghana. This included over a thousand Soviets, of whom only 20 were officially declared PNG. According to the Ghana radio, and a "White Book" on "Nkrumah's Subversion in Africa," the Soviets were actively involved in every possible form of subversion. Not only did they train and supervise the internal Ghanaian secret police, including the detachments charged with protecting Nkrumah, but they also trained and supervised the Ghanaian espionage and sabotage services which operated against the other countries of Africa. These Soviets were declared PNG on 16 March 1966 and left almost immediately.

2. AKHMEROV, Robert Isaakovich First Secretary Ghana

AKHMEROV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

3. GLADKIY, Nikolay Ivanovich Second Secretary Ghana

GLADKIY was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

4. GLUKHOVSKIY, Vasilii Vasilyevich Trade Mission Ghana

GLUKHOVSKIY was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

5. IVANOV, Nikolay Iosifovich Acting Consul Uruguay

Four Soviets were expelled from Uruguay on 4 October 1966 for "intervening in labor affairs and inciting strikes." An official Uruguayan Government memorandum stated that the four men were members of the Soviet State Security Service and Military Intelligence and summarized their objectives as: precipitating labor paralysis through strikes and stoppages; aggravating Uruguay's economic difficulties by disorganization of work, industrial sabotage and economic subversion; and strengthening the position of Communist agents in the labor unions. The four Soviets were: YANGAYKIN, Aleksey A., ZUDIN, Nikilay A., IVANOV, and Valeriy F. SHVETZ.

6. KAMAYEV, Yevgeniy Borisovich Second Secretary Ghana

KAMAYEV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

7. KATAYEV, Valeriy V. Second Secretary Ghana

KATAYEV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

8. KISAMEDINOV, Maksut Mustarkhovich Second Secretary Ghana

KISAMEDINOV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

9. KISELEV, Ivan Pavlovich First Secretary Ghana

KISELEV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

10. KOBYSH, Vitaliy Ivanovich Correspondent of "Izvestiya" Brazil
and Radio Moscow

KOBYSH was expelled from Brazil on 13 April 1966. A government source stated only that he had falsely reported that Brazilian government officials had accepted bribes. However press reports stated that he had provided financial aid to leftist publications and had encouraged them to publish articles defamatory to government officials.

11. KODAKOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich First Secretary Kenya

In mid-March 1966 Kenya expelled 11 officials from Communist countries. Although no reasons for this action were officially declared, it is well known that these officials were closely involved with a leftist opposition group within the Kenyan government which included Oginga ODINGA, a pro-Communist vice president of the KANU Party and also vice-president of the government. KODAKOV was declared PNG on 10 March 1966 and left that same day.

12. KOZLOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich Secretary to Military Attaché Ghana

KOZLOV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

13. KRIVAPOLAV, Viktor S. Trade Mission Ghana

KRIVAPALOV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

14. KURITSYN, Yuriy Vasilyevich Novosti Press Agency Kenya
correspondent

KURITSYN was one of five Soviets expelled from Kenya in March 1966. He was declared PNG on 10 March and left that same day. (See KODAKOV, above, for further details.)

15. LAPUSHENKO, Nikolay Ivanovich Instructor, Ideological Institute, Winneba Ghana

LAPUSHENKO was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

16. LEMZENKO, Kir Gavrilovich Member of trade mission Italy

Kir Gavrilovich LEMZENKO attempted to recruit an Italian non-commissioned naval officer to obtain secret information on the Italian Navy and on the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe, based in Naples. The Italian officer reported the recruitment attempt to Italian security authorities who encouraged him to pretend to cooperate with the Soviet. As a result the security forces were able to catch LEMZENKO red-handed paying the non-commissioned officer for photographs which he believed to contain secret information. LEMZENKO was declared PNG on 3 November 1966 and given 48 hours to leave the country.

17. MALININ, Aleksey Romanovich Assistant Commercial Counselor U.S.A.

MALININ was declared persona non grata on 31 October 1966 by the U.S. Government on the heels of the arrest of a U.S. Air Force sergeant for "conspiring to commit espionage" by delivering to the Soviet diplomat "information relating to the national defense of the United States." The sergeant worked as a communications equipment repairman.

18. MAMURIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich Sovesportkhleb employee Thailand

MAMURIN was arrested by Thai police on 26 September for espionage. Security officials stated they had abundant evidence that he was collecting information about Thailand and he was charged with performing actions detrimental to the state. He was later released to Soviet custody and left the country very shortly thereafter.

19. MATYUSHIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich TASS correspondent Ghana

MATYUSHIN was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

20. OBOLENTSEV, Fedor R. TASS correspondent Libya

OBOLENTSEV was quietly PNG'd from Libya on about 7 December 1966. The story broke in the Italian press ("Il Giornale d'Italia") on 15-16 December. According to the Italian article OBOLENTSEV was a secret agent, an expert in Arabic, and had attempted to corrupt, with money and promises of support, the country's most influential officials and personalities.

21. OBUKHOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich Attache Thailand

OBUKHOV was declared PNG in Bangkok, Thailand on 28 September for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status which affected the

national security. His expulsion closely followed that of L.A. MAMURIN, Sovetsksporhleb employee, who was arrested for espionage on 26 September and expelled from the country.

22. ORLENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich Doorkeeper Ghana

ORLENKO was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

23. OVECHKIN, Vladimir Yevgenyevich TASS engineer Ghana

OVECHKIN was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

24. PETRUK, Boris Georgiyevich Instructor, Ideological Institute, Winneba Ghana

PETRUK was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

25. POPOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich First Secretary Ghana

POPOV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

26. REVIN, Valentin Alekseyevich Third Secretary U.S.A.

On 1 September 1966 the U.S. Department of State declared Valentin A. REVIN PNG for having attempted to buy secret information on the United States space program, missiles, and aircraft. He had paid over \$5,000 to an American businessman who was secretly cooperating with the FBI while pretending to engage in espionage for the Soviets. The American had been cultivated by Soviet diplomats since 1961.

27. SHELENKOV, Albert A. Consular Officer Ghana

SHELENKOV was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

28. SHPAGIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich Trade Mission Cologne West Germany

On 20 January 1966 the Federal Interior Ministry of West Germany denounced a Soviet spy ring operating in that country. It was based on a West Germany scientist who had been forced to work for the Soviets in order to secure the release of his wife from East Germany. The scientist reported the situation to his government and the Soviets were observed in their clandestine contacts by West Germany security officials. Four of the five Soviets denounced for their part in this spy ring had already left the country when the announcement was made. The fifth, SHPAGIN, was recalled by the Soviet Government at the request of the West German government in January 1966.

29. SHVETS, Vladimir Fedorovich Embassy Administrative Officer Uruguay

SHVETS was one of four Soviets expelled from Uruguay on 4 October 1966. (See IVANOV, above, for further details.)

30. SILIN, Boris A. Attache's driver Ghana

SILIN was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

31. SMIRNOV, Leonid Vasilyevich Third Secretary Tunisia

SMIRNOV was ordered expelled from Tunisia on 16 March 1966 in retaliation for a similar measure taken against a Tunisian diplomat in Moscow.

32. SOLYAKOV, Leonid Dmitriyevich TASS representative Kenya

SOLYAKOV was expelled from Kenya on 15 March 1966. (See KODAKOV, above, for further details.)

33. TARASENKO, Sergey Ivanovich Engineer, Office of Economic Counselor Ghana

TARASENKO was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

34. YAKOVLEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich Sovexportfilm representative Kenya

YAKOVLEV was expelled from Kenya on 15 March 1966. (See KODAKOV, above, for further details.)

35. YANGAYKIN, Sergey Alekseyevich Cultural Attache Uruguay

YANGAYKIN was one of four Soviets expelled from Uruguay on 4 October 1966. (See IVANOV, above, for further details.)

36. YUKALOV, Yuriy Alekseyevich First Secretary Kenya

YUKALOV was expelled from Kenya on 10 March 1966. (See KODAKOV, above, for further details.)

37. ZINKOVSKIY, Yevgeniy V. Sovexport representative Ghana

ZINKOVSKIY was one of 20 Soviets expelled from Ghana on 16 March 1966. (See ABRAMOV, above, for further details.)

38. ZUDIN, Aleksey Aleksandrovich Embassy Press Officer Uruguay

ZUDIN was one of four Soviets expelled from Uruguay on 4 October 1966. (See IVANOV, above, for further details.)

YUGOSLAVIA

1. STRELEC, Ronald Third Secretary -- Cultural Affairs Argentina

Ronald STRELEC was declared PNG by the government of Argentina on 22 July 1966 for proselytizing among Yugoslavian emigres in Argentina and for illegal distribution of propaganda.

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CPYRGHT

2 Couples Found Guilty of Spying

PARIS (UPI)—The state security court Thursday found a West German couple and a Czech couple guilty of spying on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for East Germany.

The court sentenced Peter Kranick, a 36-year-old West German to 20 years in jail, for passing out information collected by his wife from the former headquarters of NATO in Paris.

Kranick's wife, 27-year-old Renee who worked as a secretary at NATO for about two years received a 14-year jail sentence.

Hans Bammler, a 41-year-old Czech who was sent by East German intelligence to act as liaison man and who transmitted the information supplied to East Germany was sentenced to 18 years in jail.

His wife Maria was sentenced to 12 years in jail for helping her husband.